

→ We notice with pleasure, that the Marshal, and some of the constables have been very active in arresting the rioters.

From the Southern Planter.

Corn Cobs.

Mr. Edron.—I am happy to see you and correspondents pressing the value of the corn cob upon your wasteful and extravagant community. If farmers would only attend a little more to this and some other points of rural economy, they might easily save enough to justify a system of improvement which they admit to be desirable, but which they are frequently deterred by the want of funds. I am fully satisfied that there are but few farmers in our community who do not waste more than enough to supply them with the means of effecting improvements, that in their turn would double their means of making others equally as profitable.

Go upon a large farm in Virginia observe the nigardiness in providing fences, houses, and fixtures, and the correspondent waste in food, labor, and destruction of implements. Compare the management with that of a manufacturing or mercantile establishments and you see at once, why agriculture is not profitable. Such system, or rather such a want of it, would break down any other business in the world.

But I have been drawn off from the main object of this communication, which was simply to confirm the value of corn cobs by relating to you a circumstance that came within my knowledge, in the winter of 1817. Corn was very high, and Peter Bedlock, of Dinwiddie, who is now an independent farmer, was a very poor man, but an excellent manager. Afraid that his corn would not last, he determined to try, and did, winter his horses upon corn cobs alone, pounded in a common hominy mortar with his own hands. They received no other sustenance except long forage, as hay and fodder. Upon this they did their winter's work, and no man ever saw Peter Bedlock drive a poor horse.

To this fact I am ready to testify and you are welcome to give my name to any person who may feel sufficiently interested in it to ask for it.

Yours, J. H.

From the Southern Planter.

Berkshires.

Mr. Robinson, who is not less remarkable for his practical common sense than for the forcible quaintness of his style, gives the following excellent advice to the breeders of Berkshires:

"Experience is an excellent teacher—as I have been taught a little I will impart it to others in breeding pigs. Great care is necessary with this breed to guard against the temptation to use them too young. They are so large and use fine at eight or ten months, that many suppose they are plenty big enough to breed. It is a great mistake. The boar should scarcely be used until twelve months old, and then but sparingly until eighteen. A sow should never be allowed to have pigs until a year old, and then in warm weather—and it would be better that it were sixteen months old—nature cannot be forced with impunity. The period of gestation in a sow is exactly sixteen weeks. Now of my experience—I had two sows last fall on the passage from Albany, got with pig at about four months old. On the first day of January, one of the coldest seasons, one dropped seven and the other two, and as the sows had little or no milk, and were too young to mind their pigs, all died in spite of all that human care could do.

"Yesterday another sow, just one year old, dropped eight pigs. She is one of the kindest, most careful, and sensible hogs I ever saw; and as the weather is warm, they are all as lively as could be wished. It is characteristic of Berkshires, that they are great breeders, and fine milkers, but do not attempt to use them too young. But above all things do not be tempted to do without them.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H., Jan., April 2."

From the London Farmer's Register.

On Destroying Rats.

Str.—The following is a reply to your correspondent's inquiry, as to the best mode of destroying rats. Should he find any of these methods succeed, he will oblige by a by a reply through your paper.

1st.—Corks, cut as thin as sixpences, roasted or stewed in grease, and placed in their tracks.

or—Dried sponge, in small pieces, fried or dipped in honey, with a little oil of rhodium.

or—Bird-lime, laid in their haunts, will stick to their fur, and cause their departure.

If a live rat be caught, and well rubbed over, with tar and train-oil, and afterwards put to escape in the holes of others, they will disappear.

Poisoning is a very dangerous and objectionable mode. If any of your chemical readers could suggest any very pungent smell, procurable from substances resembling garlic or assafetida, this might be of great use, as this animal has an extraordinary fineness or susceptibility of scent; witness its extreme predilection for oil of rhodium, &c. I consider your correspondent's query a very important one, and it is surprising that the attention of these vermin, has, in this age of discovery, been so little drawn to the subject; more particularly so, as the newspapers present so many recent instances of attacks, made by these creatures on infants, &c.

I really think the matter more deserving of notice, than has hitherto been given to it; and, apologizing for the present intrusion, I remain yours, very truly.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

Bristol, March 10.

Quality of Milk.

Several cups have been successively filled while milking from one cow, producing the following results, in every case. The quantity of cream was found to increase in proportion as the process of milking advanced; in different cows, the proportion varied, but in the greatest number the excess of cream in the last cup as compared with the first, was as 16 to 1; but, as in some cases the difference was not so much, a fair average might be considered as ten or twelve to one. And the difference in the quality of the two sorts of cream was no less striking, the cream given by the first drawn milk being thin, white, and without consistence, while that furnished by the last was thick, buttery and of a rich color. The milk remaining in the different cups presented similar differences, that which was drawn first being very poor, blue, and having the appearance of milk and water, while that in the last cup was of a yellowish hue, rich, and to the eye and taste resembling cream rather than milk. It appears, therefore, from these experiments, that if, after drawing seven or eight pints from a cow, half a pint remains in the udder, not only almost as much cream will be lost, as the seven or eight pints will furnish,

but of such a quality as gives the richest taste and color to the butter. This fact has been corroborated by chemical experiments, and holds good with respect to the milk of all other animals.—Blanchers Essay.

Grafting the Peach with Success.

Messrs. Editors.—I am not aware that any process has been devised for grafting upon the peach stock, with any certain prospect of success. Experiments doubtless have often succeeded in rearing grafts upon peach stocks, but more often failed. A gardener in my neighborhood informed me that he once grafted upon one hundred peach stocks and all of the grafts died and most of the stocks. (He was always successful in grafting upon other kinds.) Last year I was induced to investigate the matter with a view to devise some means of obviating this failure, as it is desirable in many cases to graft in lieu of budding, persuaded that although the discovery might be of no great practical utility, yet it would be an interesting acquisition to the science of arboriculture. The peach tree is of more rapid growth than any of our orchard trees, and frequently with us, in congenial soils the first year from the seed, attains the height of six feet, with stems from one inch to an inch and a half in diameter. The circulation, of course, must be very active, and the sudden check from heading down a tree, will, in many cases, destroy it. But should it live, the flowing sap, as it were, by the sap; that is, the sap flows so fast from the wounds, as to prevent the process of granulation, by which the graft is united to the stock. To obviate this, the supply of sap to the graft, is the primary object, and the measure necessary to secure this condition, are those which tend to preserve the life of the stock after heading down. To carry my purpose into effect, I proceeded contrary to some of the ordinary rules for grafting. In the middle of July I selected the scion from thirty trees, with four or five eyes, taking care to choose those which contained leaf buds. The stocks chosen, were moderately growing instead of thrifty stocks, and were trees of the growth of that season from the seed. Before heading down, I passed a long sharp knife down entirely round the tree, and severed all the lateral roots at the distance of three or four inches from the trunk, according to its growth. This done, the trees were headed down at a point where the stem was just the size of the scion, or a little larger, as the scions were inserted a little on one side of the pith. The insertions were made in the ordinary way of cleft grafting. The scions were then secured by a narrow strip of sheet lead, wound spirally over the whole length of the cleft, and a small ball of grafting clay put over the whole. To my gratification every scion inserted in this way grew off fine, and the coming season will doubtless make handsome trees. I do not know that the lead binding or mode of insertion is essential, and although I have tried no other plan, yet I presume that other methods will answer equally as well, provided the preliminary steps are properly attended to. On other stocks I have grafted with success, with no other binding or protection than the strip of lead, and have used lead ligatures, with great expedition and success in building. The introduction of lead ligatures was merely an experiment with a view to expedite grafting and budding in large nursery operations. Thus far I am inclined to give the preference to the old methods. When heading down the stocks, I took care in every case to leave one or two small shoots, some leaves, or several nascent buds in order to continue all the functions of the trees until union had taken place between the scion and the stalk. As soon as the buds of the scion began to put forth, all below upon the stock was pruned off. When the scions were taken from the trees, the leaves were all removed as in building, leaving only a small portion of the foot stalk. The clay and ligatures were removed in the fall when vegetation had ceased and the wounds were all well closed. I am not sure that it is absolutely essential to leave any thing growing on the stalk, and regret that I did not try some without.—Albany Cultivator.

CH. G. PAGE.

Washington City, Feb., 1841

From the Cultivator.

Butter.

The summer is the best time for the makers or the purchasers of butter to lay in their stock for the year. It is the best time, because it is usually the cheapest, because it is the sweetest and richest, and because, if put down sweet and in good condition, it will remain good through the season. It is useless to deny that there is a vast deal of wretched butter consumed in this country, when it would be quite as easy, and more for the profit of the makers, to produce a superior article. We have good pasture, good cows, and there can be no good reason given why good butter should not be the result. In the first place, every thing connected with the making of butter should be perfectly sweet and clean. No smoke, dust, or disagreeable smells should ever exist in the milkhouse or dairy. Every thing of this kind has its effect on the cream, and leaves its taint on the butter. The milk should be skimmed, and the cream churned, at the proper time and the proper temperature. The buttermilk should be promptly separated; and in salting, none but salt of the finest, purest kind is admissible. Next to leaving milk in the butter to putrify, the use of bad salt has the most influence in making this article worthless. Many recommend washing butter in clear cold water to free it from the milk, and this mode is practiced in some of the best butter districts in Europe and the United States. If the milk is thoroughly separated, however, the particular method is of very little consequence; and perhaps a machine for working the buttermilk out, such as has been figured in the Cultivator, or some similar contrivance, will be found as effectual as any thing. But butter, if made over so perfectly, will not keep unless it is also packed well. Total exclusion from the air seems necessary, and when this is combined with a low temperature, butter can be kept an indefinite period of time. It is the adventitious circumstances only that make poor butter, for as it is a pure animal oil, if freed from those things that have a tendency to spoil it, it would keep as long and with as little trouble as tallow or lard. It is the difficulty of freeing butter from the substances connected with it, that have a constant tendency to putrefaction, that renders the packing of butter of so much consequence to its preservation. Stone jars we have found superior to any thing else for packing butter. They are sweet, cool, impervious to air, and from their shape leave but a small surface to be exposed, or covered with brine. The butter, whether packed in jars or firkins, must be beat solid; and the vessel, whatever it may be, should be fill'd at once. The difficulty attending firkins, is, that all wood contains more or less acid, and this, decomposing the salt, imparts an unpleasant taste and flavor to the butter in the cask. This is partly remedied by filling the firkins with strong brine, and allowing them to stand a few days before using.

but the cause is never entirely removed. Experiments made in Scotland proved that the wood of the linden or basswood contained the least acid, and this is supported by the fact that in the Tyrolese salt-works, where water is brought to the point of saturation by percolating through bundles of twigs, or faggots, those of the basswood are always preferred to any other. In this country, firkins of heartshark are preferred, and perhaps are as good as any that can be used. We have known a firkin of butter properly headed, thrown into a well where the water was of the temperature of about 50 to 55 degrees, and when taken out, after a submersion of a year, was as sweet as when put in. Perhaps, where circumstances admit, butter might be advantageously kept in vats filled with running spring water of the proper temperature. Jars or firkins when filled with butter, should have some pure strong brine poured on the top of the butter, and kept there for the purpose of excluding the air until the article is wanted for use. Instead of the brine some use salt, and others prefer a linen cloth saturated in brine, for this purpose. But whatever is used, the top of the jar or firkin should be carefully covered with a board, or what is much better, a clean flat stone. They should stand on flat stones, in a cool place in the cellar, and may be occasionally looked to, to see that the surface is properly secured, and the air excluded.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Case of Layton.

Cincinnati, Aug. 2, 1841.

CHARLES S. BRYANT Esq.—

DEAR SIR:—That the public may be set right as to the action of the Grand Jury of Hamilton County, in the case of Edward Layton, charged with the murder of the Rev. KING GRISWOLD, a Baptist minister, in this city, in the month of April last; we, the undersigned, request you to prepare a communication, and publish it through the public prints, containing the evidence of witnesses noted down by you at the trial of said Edward Layton before S. W. Davies, Esq., Mayor of Cincinnati, in order that the community may thus be prepared to judge for themselves, whether the evidence adduced at said trial, was sufficiently strong and conclusive, to justify our Mayor in acting as he did, in committing said Edward Layton to jail, to await his trial in July, for (to use his Honor's own words) "a clear case of murder." Yours, &c.

Robert Kemp, Wm. H. Brisbane, Lewis French, J. Blanchard, H. Hall, Wm. Johnston, Thomas Morris, John Cross, Sen., John C. Brown, Henry Decamp, Wm. Pierson, Edward Harwood, John Bevan, Wm. Stoms, Joseph Wilson, Henry H. Smoot.

Cincinnati, Aug. 19, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—The minute of testimony taken down by me at the trial to which you allude is hereby published at your request. Let the public judge from the evidence before them, and which was also before the Grand Jury, who acted the most consistent with evidence, the Mayor of Cincinnati, who committed Layton for murder, or the Grand Jury who found no bill against him. Yours, Respectfully,

CHAS. S. BRYANT.

Messrs. Wm. H. Brisbane, L. French, J. Blanchard.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Cincinnati April, 16, 1841.

An examination upon the charge of killing King Griswold, Friday evening, April 9, A. D. 1841

The witnesses sworn on the part of the State, were Joseph Decamp, John McLean, John Cross, Thomas Goodwin, Mark H. Kesler, Dr. Wm. Wood, and Dr. R. D. Mussey.

JOSEPH DECAMF was first called. Witness was at the meeting on last Friday evening, in the west end of the town. After the benediction was pronounced, a number of individuals stood upon the door, and remained there some time, rather longer than usual on that evening; the night was tolerably dark; the deceased said to witness—"What if I take a bit of candle?" witness said he thought well of it; the deceased then got a light; while witness and others were blowing out the lights in the house; the deceased came out locked arms, witness thinks, with a brother Goodwin; when they had gone some 40 or 50 feet from the house; witness saw Layton behind the deceased, at an angle of about 45 degrees; witness was behind; saw Layton in the act of throwing; heard the stone strike; heard the deceased shriek; and as Layton turned round, witness took hold of him; saw nothing in his hand; witness knew him from the light shining full in his face; witness was six or eight feet from prisoner when he threw; and thinks the prisoner Layton may have been some six or eight from the deceased; witness had a slight uneasiness with Layton on the green opposite the meeting house; then witness was called upon by brother Goodwin to help him carry deceased to a house close by; let Layton go, and went and helped carry him to the house, carried him to Mr. John C. Brown.

Cross examined.—Witness had known defendant two or three weeks; knew nothing about his character; witness was unable to state the provocation; the deceased was officiating as a minister, and had been laboring there some time; was pastor of the church; witness never heard the deceased make any personal allusion to defendant; the night was dark; Mr. Layton was some eight feet from him, and deceased 10 or 12 feet from him when the stone was thrown; the night before this happened, which was Thursday night, the text of the deceased was, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."—"The word prostitute did occur in this discourse; as near as witness could tell, deceased said, in remarking on the text and showing what this love would leave us to;—"It was his duty to pray for the chief of sinners."—"But," said he, "when the Lord works, a has been the case here, the devil will be disturbed; he wanted no better evidence that the Lord was at work, than to see the devil disturbed. The devil was now disturbed; but this was nothing to him, we should go on; what if an individual should walk through this assembly pompously, with a prostitute on his arm? this would not disturb King Griswold a wig."

I do hereby certify that the above abstract of testimony is substantially the same as given in by me before the Mayor, and as given also before the Grand Jury of Hamilton County, at the July term of the Court of Common Pleas, A. D. 1841.

JOSEPH DECAMF.

Cincinnati, August 21st, 1841.

JOHN MCLEAN was next called. Witness was at meeting last Friday evening, (10th April,

1841,) the night deceased received the injury. Mr. Goodwin and witness passed out locked arms; witness was behind Layton some one or two steps; witness saw something in Layton's hand; saw Layton throw; witness was three or four feet from Layton when he threw, and Layton might have been three or four feet from the deceased.

Cross examined.—Witness was behind deceased; the deceased had a candle; witness did not see any of the scuffle alluded to by Mr. Decamp; deceased was ahead of witness and ahead of Layton; witness also heard the sermon the night the blow was given; heard Mr. Goodwin or deceased, he does not recollect which, pray for Layton, call his name; Layton said he would thank them not to mention his name; the night before blow was given Layton came in with a lady; Mr. Griswold was struck on the left side; witness saw a stone found in the lane where the affair happened, which weighed 14 or 15 pounds, said to be the same stone, but witness did not know whether it was the same stone, witness has had no conversation with Layton.

I do hereby certify the foregoing abstract of my testimony as given in before the Mayor in the case of Edward Layton for killing Rev. King Griswold, is true in every particular fact; and I further certify the same was given in before the Grand Jury of Hamilton county at the July term A. D. 1841.

JOHN MCLEAN.

Cincinnati, July 28th, 1841.

JOHN CROSS was next examined. Witness was going out of the door and saw Mr. Layton; saw him after the people had come out look in while the preachers were yet in and others putting out the lights. After looking in at the window Layton sat down on a board by the window; saw him sit down reach down and pick up stones and put in his pocket; witness was about three feet from Layton, four or five feet from the door, and about three feet from the wall.

Cross examined.—Layton put the stones in a side pocket in an overcoat; witness thought the stones might weigh two or three pounds; witness heard the stone strike the deceased; heard deceased shriek out; witness saw Mr. Decamp come out about the time the preachers did; Mr. Decamp was behind deceased; witness had been acquainted with Layton three or four years; had not known of his being particularly vicious; witness was at meeting the evening before; at the meeting heard Mr. Goodwin pray for Mr. Layton; witness is sure he saw Mr. Layton pick up stones; knew him as the light shone in his face through the window.

I hereby certify that the above minute of my testimony as given at the Mayor's office, is correct in every material point. I also gave the same to the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, at the July Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. It may be, however, that my testimony before the Mayor was more particular than before the Grand Jury, from the fact that the Grand Jury did not question me so closely.

JOHN CROSS.

Cincinnati, July 21st, 1841.

THOMAS GOODWIN was then called to the stand. Witness had labored with the deceased five or six weeks past in the western part of the city; he was at church on the evening of the fatal blow; was in the church until the congregation retired; Mr. Decamp and perhaps Mr. Griswold put out the lights; witness walked locked arms with the deceased some thirty, or from thirty to fifty feet, from the house in the alley south, when deceased received a tremendous blow, shrieked twice, took two steps and fell.

Cross examined.—The evening before the deceased had preached from the words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The word prostitute was mentioned by deceased; Mr. Decamp had stated the manner in which the word was introduced; witness did not know that deceased alluded to Layton—thought the expression might have alluded to him, but did not know that such was its application; Mr. Layton had been in the habit of coming there and disturbing the church; the evening before while witness was praying for Mr. Layton witness heard him say he would thank him not to pray for Mr. Layton. Mr. Layton was doing well enough; witness understood Layton to say he would break our necks for us if we did not quit praying for him—he might have said you will get your necks broken; witness never heard the deceased use the name of Layton in public, but had himself used it in prayer; on Friday evening witness heard a young convert pray for the young man who had threatened to break brother Goodwin's neck; witness thinks they were from church thirty to fifty feet when deceased fell; witness proceeded a step or two fearing he should receive a blow too; witness then returned and called for Mr. Decamp; deceased walked by their assistance, one hold of each arm, to Mr. J. C. Brown's, a house close by; witness slept with the deceased that night; before retiring deceased prayed for Layton, which was the last prayer he ever made; he became unconscious in the night and never spoke again.

I do hereby certify that the above abstract of testimony is substantially the same as given in by me before the Mayor, and as given also before the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, at the July Term of the Court of Common Pleas, with the exception that more particulars were stated before the Mayor than before the Grand Jury, and the latter body having questioned me relative to the lady with whom I had seen Edward Layton in company.

THOMAS GOODWIN.

Cincinnati, July 21, 1841.

MARK H. KESLER.—Mr. K. said he saw the defendant on Thursday evening at meeting; heard him say to the ministers, "I will break your necks if you don't quit praying for me;" saw him get up when a young lady prayed for him and thank her.

Cross examined.—Witness heard deceased make no remarks in respect to a lady; Mr. Griswold said, if a man should walk through the church proudly, with a prostitute on his arm, it would not disturb King Griswold; witness has known Layton three or four weeks—knew nothing about his habits. Mr. Goodwin prayed for him kindly; never heard the deceased say any thing about Mr. Layton. Witness had known Mr. Griswold about six weeks; deceased was a very plain man to talk and preach. It had been the custom to pray for different persons both present and absent—to mention them by name; witness had heard the names of Mr. and Mrs. Skates, Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan, and Mr. and Mrs. Meeder mentioned, witness knows of no complaint by any one else; he has no recollection of any others.

This may certify that the foregoing abstract of testimony, as given in by me before the Mayor, on the examination of Edward Layton for kill-

ing King Griswold, is true in every material point. MARK H. KESLER.

Cincinnati, July 26th, 1841.

Then follows the evidence of the two physicians—proving that a fatal fracture had been caused by the blow. We have not room for this.—Ed. PHIL.

Here the testimony closed, and Layton was committed to jail. In July, the same witnesses, with the exception of Kesler, were before the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, and as they severally certified, gave in the same testimony there. But the Grand Jury found no bill; 11 of them, it is said, voting for a bill, and 4 against it,—12 being requisite to find a bill, and only 11 voting for it, Layton was discharged.

Layton remained in discharge, until Friday, the 13th of July, when an affidavit for a State warrant was made before Squire Wiseman, of this city. The writ issued and was given to the proper officers; but Layton could not be found. He has not yet, up to this time, been heard of by the officers. It is presumed he has left the State. We leave this case without comment.

The Grand Jury of Pittsburgh have presented inter-

ference both as a crime and a great cause of crime. They also present the great number of tipping houses, the immoral character of those who keep them, and the indifference of the courts in licensing dram shops.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdams road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consist of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and porch; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during the summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a McAdams road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of rich land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The house stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of rich land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines.

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paved. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and favorably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fenced.

A farm of 135 or 100 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy Farm.

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum, raspberry and currant trees. The land consists of rich bottom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn crib; also tool, smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carriage and cider houses; two wells, several cisterns and a porch; also a large orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of fortune.

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from town, upon a good road and canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres each; fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lifts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good and salubrious.

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from town, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It is considered one of the best farms in the country.

A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good headed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm.

A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in Illinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half prairie, and one half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log houses, 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple, plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the house for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States, without cost to them, unless sales be effected.

Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale; also several tracts without buildings, near and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis, if by letter, postage paid.

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent. at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the English bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

THE EXPERIENCE of nine years in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable information to Emigrants.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

PETERS' PILLS.

GRATUITOUS ARRIVAL—18 bibles, or 75,000 Bibles of Peters' Pills.—The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity, with his Pills. All dealers can now be supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of they are the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate chronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-bilious and aperient medicine are unrivalled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be most strengthened by their use. The weak and delicate must be the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humor of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experimenting, with different vegetable medicines, for the disease of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best of most continent, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their cathartic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and give tone and energy to the nervous system. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They